

ARIZONA JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION

ANNUAL REPORT

2004



The Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission works to create conditions in Arizona's communities that promote juvenile justice and the positive development of youth, to reduce youth-related problems, to advocate for youth involvement in both the planning and implementation of projects, and to increase collaboration among sectors in the community to address youth problems.

MISSION

The Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission provides leadership to the state and local communities to develop and maintain a coordinated, best practice approach to juvenile justice prevention, intervention, and public safety.



ARIZONA JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION

Margaret Trujillo
AJJC CHAIR

Derrick Johnson
AJJC VICE CHAIR

March 2005

Dear Governor Napolitano, Members of the Arizona State Legislature, and Arizonans:

On behalf of the Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission, I am pleased to present to you the 2004 Annual Report.

During 2004, the Commission awarded over \$685,000 in Juvenile Accountability Block Grant funds to 14 Arizona communities, including nine counties, three cities, and two tribes. Over \$1.3 million dollars were awarded from the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention fund to eleven new programs and fourteen program renewals. Among major statewide projects funded by the Commission were grants to the Arizona Administrative Office of the Courts to support further enhancements to the Juvenile Online Tracking System – Arizona (JOLTSaz). In addition, program development and training funds were provided to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections to address the unique needs of violent offenders with support for the Aggression Replacement Training Project Beyond funding programs, the Commission initiated or participated in activities and partnerships with entities in the state to promote public awareness and utilization of best practices.

The Commission continues to emphasize the importance of upholding the core protections of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 2002 and we are pleased to report a finding of full compliance with the requirements of the Act by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

While we celebrate the accomplishments of the past, we recognize there remains much to be done to ensure the health and well being of youth and families of our State, we look forward the future as we work to help build a truly outstanding juvenile justice system in Arizona..

Sincerely,

Margaret Trujillo, Chair
Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission

Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission

Margaret Trujillo, Chair
Maricopa County Trials Courts
(Maricopa County)

Derrick Johnson, Vice Chair
Phoenix Fire Department
(Maricopa County)

Richard Bass
ArmorWorks LLC
(Maricopa County)

Justin Domineck
Youth Member
(Maricopa County)

Cynthia Lindstrom
Youth Member
(Maricopa County)

Harrison Blackwell
Adult Probation
(Pima County)

Patrick D. Edwards
Architect, Vice President, &
Managing Partner
Leo A. Daly Co.
(Maricopa County)

Patricia Orozco
Arizona Court of Appeals
(Yuma County)

Michael Branham
Director, Arizona Department of
Juvenile Corrections
(Maricopa County)

Maurice Gadson
(Maricopa County)

Vada Jo Phelps
Executive Director
Cochise Private Industry
Council, Inc.
(Cochise County)

**The Honorable
Robert Brutinel**
Presiding Juvenile Court Judge
Yavapai County Courthouse
(Yavapai County)

**Representative
Steve Gallardo**
Arizona House of Representatives

Dennis Pickering
BEHCON, Inc.
(Maricopa County)

Judge Hector Campoy
Presiding Juvenile Court Judge
Pima County Juvenile Court
(Pima County)

Janet Garcia
Consultant
(Maricopa County)

Gerald Richard
Phoenix Police Department,
Legal Services
(Maricopa County)

Anna Maria Chavez
Office of Governor
Janet Napolitano
(Maricopa County)

Luis Ibarra
President
Friendly House
(Maricopa County)

Dr. Robert Thomas
Sales Manager
Northern Electronics
(Maricopa County)

Paul Cunningham
Safe Schools Officer
Juvenile Probation
(Pima County)

Melissa Jagelski
Youth Member
(Maricopa County)

Myrtle Young
Director, Juvenile Court
Services
(Cochise County)

Libby Dwyer
Court Mediator
(Maricopa County)

Sanjay Kumar
Youth Member
(Maricopa County)

Dr. Michael Zent
ValueOptions
(Maricopa County)

Barbara LaWall
Pima County Attorney
(Pima County)

Commission Responsibilities

The Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission is authorized under Executive Order 97-6 to receive and allocate federal funds under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (JJDP). In compliance with the JJDP Act, the Commission consists of 27 members appointed by the Governor. The members have training, experience and special knowledge concerning the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency and the administration of juvenile justice. The Commission includes representation from juvenile justice agencies, public agencies, private nonprofit organizations, locally-elected officials, as well as volunteers and youth.

Arizona has also designated the Commission to serve as its Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition (JCEC), as required under Title III of H.R. 3, the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Act of 1997. The JCEC is responsible for establishing a coordinated enforcement plan for reducing juvenile crime.

The Commission's roles and responsibilities include:

- Advocating for full implementation of the JJDP Act and its core protections for the funding of juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs;
- Establishing priorities for the statewide implementation of the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) program;
- Advising the Governor and the Arizona State Legislature on matters related to the improvement of the juvenile justice system and its services to youth and families; and,
- Providing leadership to the state and its local communities in developing and maintaining a coordinated, best practice approach to juvenile justice prevention, intervention, and public safety.

2004 Accomplishments

During 2004, Commissioners:

- Held a strategic planning session to review its 2003-2004 strategic initiatives.
- Identified strategic initiatives for 2004-2005 and published a 2004-2005 Strategic Plan that will serve as a blueprint to assist in the management of its goals and strategic initiatives as well as a historical record to capture its accomplishments.
- Received a finding of full compliance with the requirements of the JJDP Act.
- Held a public education and community awareness event in Pima County in partnership with the Sunnyside School District.
- Supported the Arizona Supreme Court in hosting its Community Advisory Boards annual retreat which featured keynote speaker and expert of adolescent brain development, Mr. Michael Nerney.
- Established a partnership with the Arizona Department of Education to promote an integrated service delivery model within the Safe Schools Program.

The Commission with the support and partnership of the Governor's Division for Children:

1. Received a finding of compliance with the four core protections of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act from OJJDP. This enabled Arizona to receive the full allocation of juvenile delinquency prevention funds, distributed to community-based programs statewide.
2. Awarded \$765,000 in Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) funding to eleven new programs. These programs are based on elements of research that show opportunities for reducing risks associated with delinquent behaviors. They provide a variety of services for youth throughout Arizona. The Commission in partnership with the Governor's Division for Children continued to fund, monitor and provide technical assistance to existing Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) programs over the course of 2004 and awarded renewal funds to 14 JJDP programs totaling \$550,000. Short-term outcome information on these programs demonstrates reduced delinquent behavior and increased positive family involvement.
3. Awarded \$685,000 in 2004 Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) funds to 14 Arizona communities, including nine counties, three cities, and two tribes. Throughout Arizona, JABG funds support a variety of successful programs, including community service and restitution programming, safe schools programs, as well as technology enhancements to facilitate more effective and efficient information sharing among juvenile justice stakeholders.
4. Awarded JABG state retained funds to the Arizona Supreme Court (AOC) for the following program.

JOLTSaz (Juvenile Online Tracking System – Arizona) The JOLTSaz project is a modular development/replacement strategy of Arizona Juvenile Courts' existing JOLTS that will provide a single-point statewide data source for information on juveniles and families that are involved in the Arizona juvenile justice system.

2004 Accomplishments Cont'd

The JOLTSaz will provide an enhanced automation infrastructure to the Juvenile Courts for 14 of the 15 Arizona counties and will provide the basis for more extensive use of JOLTS for decision making at both the policy and the child serving level. An important part of the enhanced infrastructure is that it lays the foundation for information sharing with other child serving and justice agencies. The new application will serve the needs of Juvenile Court personnel in their daily responsibility for dealing with delinquent and dependent youth, as well as providing a wealth of information for data-based decision-making.

The JOLTSaz will be more cost effective, will have enhanced functionality, and will be designed to facilitate the exchange of data, both to and from other stakeholders within the Juvenile Justice and Child Welfare Systems.

5. Awarded JABG state retained funds to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) for the following program:

- **Aggression Replacement Training (ART) Project.** ART is a multi-modal intervention design to alter the behavior of chronically aggressive youth. ART consists of three components that are taught. *Skill-streaming*, utilizes modeling, role-playing, performance feedback, and generalization training to teach the curriculum of pro-social skills. In *anger control training*, participating youth must bring to each session one or more descriptions of recent anger-arousing experiences and over the duration of the program they are trained in how to respond to their hassles. *Moral reasoning training* is designed to enhance the youth's sense of fairness and justice regarding the needs and rights of others. The goal of ART is to improve psychological skill competence, anger control, and moral reasoning and social problem-solving skills. One of the benefits of instituting the ART program is it has been designed to address the diversity needs of youth and youth with special needs.

The overall goal of the program is to help ADJC staff address a social skills deficit common among the youth served and to teach youth the important skills of anger management so that they choose non-violent solutions to anger-provoking situation.

7. Participated in the completion of Arizona's Three Year Plan Update and formula grant application to the United States Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The plan addresses a number of issues including the major elements of sound policy that preserve public safety and establish effective juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs.
8. Supported the completion of Arizona's 2004 Compliance Monitoring report. This report documents and analyzes data in regard to Arizona's compliance with the four core protections of the JJDP Act. The report was submitted to OJJDP in December 2004.

2005 Future Directions

The Commission recognizes that a major part of its core business is to approve the award of funds and provide ongoing oversight to the juvenile justice grants that are administered through the Governor's Division for Children. To be effective in this role, the Commission continually engages in a coordinated planning process that impacts local and statewide juvenile justice policy, informs and improves practice, fosters the development of model programs, and defines consistent philosophies for how to address the needs of children both in and out of Arizona's juvenile justice system.

In addition, the Commission continues to support, as funds are available, efforts to improve information sharing across agencies involved in juvenile justice and related areas. Examples of these efforts include additional enhancements to the Administrative Office of the Court's Juvenile Online Tracking System (JOLTS) which also links to the YouthBase database system managed by the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections.

The Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission remains committed to its leadership role, providing tools to the state and local communities for the development and maintenance of a coordinated, best practice approach to decision making in the arena of juvenile justice. The Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission remains an active partner in this effort and is prepared to confront the challenges ahead in order to continually improve the quality of justice for Arizona's youth.

In September 2004, the Commission held a day-long Strategic Planning Session. During this session, the Commission renewed its commitment to advocate for youth by supporting the four core protections of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act and build upon the accomplishments made during 2003 and 2004. Based on a review of the Commission's Strategic Initiatives, funding requirements and analysis of current needs, the Commission renewed its focus on the following topics and updated its Strategic Initiative for 2005:

2005 Future Directions

Compliance With the Core Protections of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. Arizona's compliance status not only has direct implications for grant eligibility, but also is reflective of the realities of policy and practice in the field with regard to how juveniles are treated within law enforcement facilities and detention centers. The Commission is committed to working to identify opportunities for the provision of training and technical assistance to Arizona's communities, to collaborating with communities and supporting effective alternatives to detention, and to identify existing local resources to avoid compliance violations.

Disproportionate Minority Contact. As dictated by the core protections of the JJDP Act, the Commission is committed to developing effective strategies and programs to address minority youth who come in contact with the juvenile justice system. Essential to this effort is the establishment of an integrated and comprehensive approach to identifying opportunities for community-level change with respect to policing, developing culturally competent assessments and services, and identifying existing model programs and available resources.

Prevention, Early Intervention, and Family Support. The Commission recognizes that rehabilitation of children who come in contact with the juvenile justice system is dependent on an approach that emphasizes effective treatment, services and prevention. Earlier identification of youth at risk, implementation of Best Practices that focus on balanced and restorative justice, and promotion of alternative approaches that will make consequences more meaningful to juveniles are ideas that should be explored and expanded. Moreover, employing a remedial model to deal with children in the juvenile justice system would be more responsive to those children who are also in the child welfare system.

Public Education. The Commission has identified public education as a key component in their strategic plan. The Commission is interested in communicating accurate information about the juvenile justice system to a variety of audiences in Arizona. Other elements of a public education strategy include providing information to communities regarding available resources and tools such as JOLTS, the Arizona Youth Survey, and Social Indicator data that facilitate the development and improvement of local programs.

Recommendations to the Governor and the Arizona State Legislature

The Commission has adopted and is currently working on the following recommendations also submits them to the Governor and the Legislature for consideration. The Commission will continue its efforts to:

- Bring Arizona into compliance with the core protections of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.
- Identify and address issues that contribute to Disproportionate Minority Contact in the juvenile justice system.
- Move Arizona from a punitive to a remedial juvenile justice model by developing a prevention, early intervention model that promotes public safety and optimizes positive outcomes for youth.
- Develop a public education campaign around issues related to the juvenile justice system.
- Coordinate the distribution of JJDP and JABG funding to meet the identified Three Year Plan priority areas of need within Arizona.

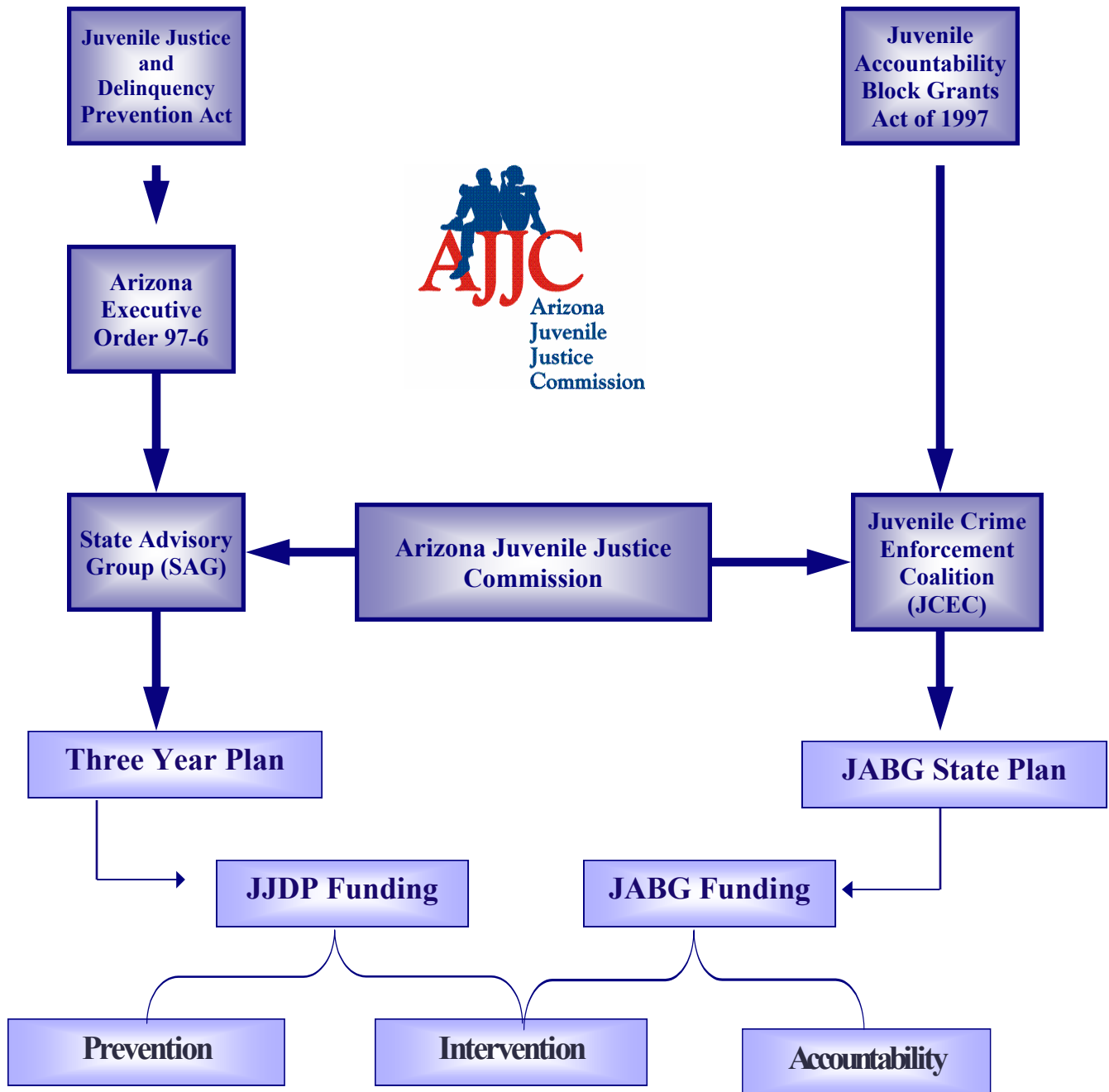
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Authorization for and Duties of the Commission



Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP)

The Four Core Protections

The JJDP Act requires Arizona to demonstrate compliance with the four core protections defined in the JJDP Act in order to receive formula grant funding from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The Commission maintains a focus on these core protections in both their policy recommendations and funding priorities:

Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)

Juveniles who are charged with or who have committed offenses which would not be criminal if committed by an adult (ie: status offenders) and non-offenders, shall not be placed in secure detention or secure correctional facilities. The following are considered status offenses: truancy, runaway, violations of curfew, underage possession and/or consumption of tobacco products, and underage alcohol offenses.

Sight and Sound Separation (Separation)

Juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent, as well as status offenders and non-offenders, cannot be detained or confined in any institution in which they have sight or sound contact with adult offenders.

Adult Jail and Lock-up Removal (Jail Removal)

Juveniles who are accused of delinquent acts may not be held in a secure area of an adult jail or lockup for longer than six hours, while remaining separated by sight and sound from adult offenders.

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

States are required to address juvenile delinquency prevention efforts and system improvement efforts designed to reduce the disproportionate number of minority youth who come in contact with the juvenile justice system.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP)

JJDP Fund Description

The Title II Formula Grant supports a wide range of programs for prevention of, or early intervention in, juvenile delinquency.

The Challenge Grant targets areas that are considered significant challenges to the juvenile justice system.

The Title V Incentive Grant focuses exclusively on preventing delinquency of at-risk youth by utilizing the Communities That Care model. This model incorporates a community risk and resource assessment and relies heavily on overall community mobilization to prevent

JJDP Priority Program Areas

TITLE II

- **Compliance Monitoring**
- **Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders**
- **Delinquency Prevention**
- **Alternatives to Detention**
- **Native American Programs**

CHALLENGE

- **Basic System Services**
Developing and adopting policies and programs to provide basic health, mental health and educational services to youth in the juvenile justice system
- **Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders**
Developing and adopting policies and programs to remove status offenders from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, when appropriate.
- **Aftercare Services**
Increasing aftercare services for juveniles in the justice system by establishing programs, and developing and adopting policies to provide comprehensive health, mental health, education, family and vocational services to youth upon release from the juvenile justice system. Program emphasis is on services for girls who have been in the system.

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG)

JABG Fund Description

JABG is an entitlement grant and allocations are available to eligible units of government. JABG provides states and local units of government with funds to encourage the development of juvenile justice policies, procedures, and programs that promote juvenile accountability. The stated goals of the program include:

- **Reduction of juvenile delinquency**
- **Improvement of the juvenile justice system**
- **Increased accountability for juvenile offenders**

JABG Priority Program Areas

- **Quality in Confinement and Training**
Building, expanding, renovating or operating temporary or permanent juvenile correction or detention facilities; Hiring detention and corrections personnel and establishing and maintaining training and programs for such personnel to improve facility practices and programming.
- **Risk and Needs Assessment**
Establishing and maintaining programs to conduct risk and needs assessments of juvenile offenders that facilitate the effective early intervention and the provision of comprehensive services, to including mental health screening and treatment and substance abuse testing and treatment, to such offenders.
- **Information Sharing**
Establishing and maintaining interagency information-sharing programs that enable the juvenile and criminal justice systems, schools, and social services agencies to make more informed decisions regarding the early identification, control, supervision, and treatment of juveniles who repeatedly commit serious delinquent or criminal acts.

***For additional information about the Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission,
please contact the Governor's Division for Children at (602) 542-3486.***

Visit the Commission's website at:

<http://www.gocyf.az.gov/ch>

Report prepared and distributed by:

The Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families
Division for Children
1700 West Washington, Suite 101
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Telephone: 602-542-3486
Fax: 602-542-4644

<http://www.gocyf.az.gov/ch>